

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 1ST, 1896.

NUMBER 49

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always in stock in Rio depot on Conception Island.
Tug Boats and cargo lighters always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establisment: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

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Receive consignments of Produce either for the English or Continental markets on commission.

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Successors to W. R. CASSELS & Co.

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11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

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Successors of

MEURON & C.ª

11, RUA S. PEDRO,

opposite the City Club.

Have always a full assortment of genuine

Havana Cigars

of the best brands and directly imported.

Wholesale and retail.

Moderate prices.

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(Engenheiro Mechanico).

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POGGE & Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars)

BAVARIA BEER from the
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Price: 128000 per Dozen without bottle.

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CAIXA NO CORREIO 18

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AGENTS FOR

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NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;

And various builders of railway cars; passenger and freight;
also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

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Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

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Rio de Janeiro.

Translations from English into Portuguese and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. c's this office.

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78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

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Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.

Reorganized 1870.

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all kinds, rolling stock, railway supplies, lumber, petroleum,
flour, provisions, &c. Make firm offers of cargoes or parts
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Telephone 8018

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-car line from the
town (plano inclinado, rua do Ruchoso) to this hotel, and
Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance,
comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most
magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor
and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen
of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm
baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating.
No health resort in the world is better.

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D'ENTREPRISES
AU BRÉSIL

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Quickest dispatch given to Steamers
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Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1887.Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Canabara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an insurance policy
for the Atlantic Pacific and Santa Fé Railway Company,
United States of America for the amount of \$17,500,000
(\$3,650,000), having received the respective premium
amounting to \$1,100,000 (\$235,000).No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to
the present date.**COMMERCIAL UNION
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Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

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**THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-
PANY LIMITED.**Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

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**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Accumulated Funds .. £8,250,000Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
of every kind at reduced rates.

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Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £1,328,751
Uncalled capital .. £2,400,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick,

4, Travessa do Conselli no Surunga.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 35, Rua 19 de Março.

**THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO.
LIMITED.**

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London

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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.

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Opotio, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
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Exporters of Bordeaux Wines:

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Dealers in

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Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

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**YELLOW-FEVER
PREVENTIVE****PIREXINA**This remedy is the most powerful known to date for the
following diseases, viz:Yellow-fever, Typhus, Pneumonia, Scarlet-fever,
Pleurisy and Pernicious-fever.

For sale at the

Pharmacia Central Homoeopathica

founded by

Drs. BENTO MORAES and JOÃO VICENTE MARTINS

Formerly

VIVUA MARTINS.

Sole property now of

J. G. DO NASCIMENTO,

Successor to LIMA CASTRO & NASCIMENTO,

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Rio de Janeiro.

CREOLIN-PEARSON

The best disinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially
during epidemics.

Rua da Alfandega n. 70

J. H. Jensen.

SITUATION WANTEDYoung Englishman speaking and writing
Portuguese seeks immediate occupation as
clerk, has several years experience in
business. Best of References.

Address X.

this Office.

PORTUGUESE LESSONS.Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make
translations from English to this language and vice versa.Office: 46, Assembléa, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to
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RIO DE JANEIROUndertakes the discharge and loading of Steamers
and sailing vessels.

STEAM LAUNCHES, LIGHTERS, TUGS, Etc.

The launch "Mauha" fitted with steam pump capable of
discharging at the rate of 1,000 litres per minute ready at
a moment's notice.**M. M. & E. NATTE' & Co.**Feather-Flowers, Insects, Humming birds and a large As-
sortment of birds, butterflies and other objects of natural
history and curiosities from Brazil also Views (Rio
and neighborhood)

44, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 44

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Missing Friends.Information wanted at the British Consulate General,
No. 1, Rua General Camara as to the following:
NATHAN, Julius—Left his native town, Zemblerg,
Germany, about 1850-1860 for Rio de Janeiro. Information
in regard to him is desired at the British Consulate
Rio de Janeiro, October 25th, 1896.**HUGO BRILL**Only Establishment in Brazil for cutting
precious stones.

Speciality in BRAZILIAN stones, like

Tourmalines, Emeralds, Topaz, Amethysts,
Chrysolites, Fancy stones,
Agates from Rio Grande do Sul,
Carnioes and

PARIS BRILLIANTS.

12, Rua Gonçalves Dias, 12
RIO DE JANEIRO**SITUATION WANTED.**Young mechanical engineer wants situation as
assistant to superintendent or engine driver.
Willing to take charge of any job.
Offers please address to "Engineer" c/o this
office.**GINGER ALE.**

Made in S. Paulo by Tito Zerdoc & Co. from the choicest

India Ginger, and therefore exactly similar to the well known
Belast mark.

The makers will deliver orders of 1 dozen upwards at 5%

in ordinary bottles and 6% the dozen in special bottles.

Special terms for wholesale orders.

TITO ZERDOC & Co.

Rua Formosa No. 12.

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Birmingham Hardware Merchant,old established house, well up in all branches, wishes to
arrange with large firm in the Brazils to buy and ship for
them all their English goods on commission.Prompt shipment and lowest prices guaranteed. Correspond-
ence invited.Address: "Hardware Merchant, c/o Indian & Colonial
Advertising Co., 3, Whitefriars St, London, E. C.**MALAGA WINE
AMONTILLADO**

Strong, agreeable and strengthening.

For sale at

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Rio de Janeiro.

João Antonio da Costa Carvalho.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a.m.;
returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m.
Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with
the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambi and Lambary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by
Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a.m.;
Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Mina
Gerais) of that railway.

Petropolis:

Rara leaves the Petropolis at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays
and holidays, to connect with railway at Mand. (Passenger
train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway)
at 7 a.m. and 5:15 p.m. on all land route. Passengers should
take the suburban train at the Central Railway station of
6:15 a.m. and 4:40 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train.)Returning from Petropolis, the "barca" train leaves at
7:30 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land"
trains leave at 6 a.m. and 5:15 p.m.On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Petropolis at
7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m.,
giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 6 a.m. daily and
at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Rail-
way at Santa Anna de Marilly. Returning, trains leave Nova
Friburgo at 12:25 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51 Rua Cosme Velho
(Laurigetto) at 8 a.m. and 11 a. m. and at 5 p.m., returning
leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 and 7 p.m.On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30,
8:30 and 11 a. m.; descending 7:30, 9:30 and 8 p.m.;
descending 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.; 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30
and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour
on the summit.**Official Directory**

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti
(Opposite Christ House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H.
PHIPPS, Minister.AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 65, Rua
Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Vi-
conde de Itaboraiti (Opposite Christ House.) WILLIAM
G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.**Church Directory**CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning
service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after
morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9
a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during
cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning
service or at other times by arrangement.HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain,
181, Rua das Laranjeiras.IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga
de S. Joaquin, No. 125.—Divine service in Portuguese
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11
a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5
p.m. afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6:45 p.m. on Wednesdays
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Largo do
Cathete. English service at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer
meeting service Thursdays, 7:30 p.m.Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p.m. Sundays;
7 p.m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and MANOEL
DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m.; at 4
p.m. FRANK WIDEBECKER.PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira,
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7
p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234
Rua D. Anna Nery, Esquina do Riachuelo. Services
Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. at
FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary
School in the church building.**Medical Directory**Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-
cian, Office: 28, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours
from 12 to 3 p.m.**Miscellaneous.**AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20
Rua d'Alajda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-
ENCY.—Rua Faria de Sotomaior No. 71.—On sale, the
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

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ROOM.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to
6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.RIOSEMAN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—
35, Rua da Saúde, 1st floor; W. L. LOWMY, Missioner.
Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off
clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at
No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 96,
Rua da Assembléa, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30
to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to
1 o'clock p.m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myor
A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer**WEST COAST ITEMS.**—The new Chilean finance minister is promising a
conversion of the public debt.—Another town, that of Donle, has been des-
troyed by fire in Ecuador. It is said that a large
number of people were rendered homeless by the
disaster.—A Santiago telegram of the 25th says that Ex.
President Montt is to go to Japan to negotiate the
sale of some of the Chilean war vessels. Let us
hope the report is true.—It is reported that a free trade movement has
appeared in Chili. It would be a wise policy for
Chili to follow, for it would do more to put the
industry, commerce and finances of that country
on a sound basis, than all the protective measures
that could be invented.—According to the last census of Chili has a popu-
lation of only 2,700,000. The result seems to be
disappointing, for the press has promptly demanded
measures for increasing immigration. The Chileans
should remember, however, that they cannot
expect immigrants to come as long as life and
property are not protected by the authorities. The
terrible experiences of the English colonists in
southern Chili will not encourage others to come.—In one respect the new administration will
obtain very general approval. It seems to be bent
on retrenchment. Some offices whose services can
be dispensed with without injury to national inter-
ests are to be abolished, and outlay on the pro-
jected coast fortifications is to be suspended, and
the early direction of these works will be super-
seded by a much more economical management.
It is said that up to the present time something
like 600,000 dollars has been expended, mostly in
preliminaries, on account of these works, and there
is but little to show for the outlay. — *Chilian Times.*ONE of the largest advertisers in London says:
"We once hit upon a novel expedient for ascer-
taining over what area our advertisements were
read. We published a couple of half column falls,
in which we purposely misstated half a dozen histo-
rical facts. In less than a week we received be-
tween 300 and 400 letters from all parts of the
country, from people wishing to know why our earth
we kept such a consummate idiot, who knew so
little about English history. The letters kept
piling in for three or four weeks. It was one of
the best paying 'bait,' we ever printed, but we did
not repeat our experiment, because the one I refer
to served its purpose. Our letters came from
schoolboys, girls, professors, clergymen, school
teachers, and, in two instances, from eminent
men who have a world-wide reputation. I was
more impressed with the value of advertising from
these two advertisements than I should have been
by volumes of theories."

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.

GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Calais 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Calais 320.) (Calais 183.)

Draws on:

Germany..... [Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.] and correspondents.

England..... [N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool, Division Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brauer & Sons & Co., London.]

France..... [Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Neuhoff & Co., Paris.]

Portugal..... [Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.]

and any other countries.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
 Krah-Petersen,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 950,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAW ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
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PUBLIC BUSINESS.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir.—I have been greatly edified by perusing the accounts of the various opinions ament the *Times* correspondent. Has he been found guilty of treason, or some such heinous offence? or do the chamber of deputies seek to expel him for stating the simple truth? The chamber of deputies must surely be of an extraordinary composition, when it proposes to expel a citizen, accused (at most) of exercising the prerogative of all civilized nations, free speech.

The chamber of deputies (I presume) consists of, licitly speaking, politicians and partisans yet in an embryo state of political education; they neither know, nor do they desire to be taught, that free speech, free press commentary, and above board dealing are the greatest factors in any nation's order and progress. If the deputies desire the real welfare of their country, and prefer real patriotism to individual aggrandisement, they will unhesitatingly admit that the *Times* correspondent, by his unbiased comments on matters financial, is doing a public good, and by sensible people must appear in the light of a national benefactor.

Do not the deputies know that in all enlightened lands, the people are governed by the people? All public moneys expended are to be accurately accounted for; the municipalities (through an elective auditor) periodically tender an account of their stewardship, and if the steward be not "good and faithful," were he to him next election day. Should a municipal body decide for the public good to spend, say, £5,000, the public have a constitutional right to see that the money is judiciously expended. Corporate bodies (I am speaking of England) were wont to arrange pleasant picnics, (of course on public business) and royally regale themselves on expensive viands, etc., at the British workmen's expense, until the B.W.'s, elective auditor, and the local press, in the interests of order and progress, casually told the British workman how his money was distributed; then the B. W. decided it (the public work) might be done cheaper, and to that end elected better men, who had a fair idea what wanted doing and how to do it. Naturally, the elective auditors and patriotic proprietors of public papers received a deal of abuse from the dismissed deputies, whom they had deprived of their champagne and turtle. Strange to say though, not a single editor, or correspondent, suffered expulsion, and I believe they are all alive yet, and pegging away as usual in the interests of the order and progress of Old England.

There was once a man—but that doesn't matter. What Brazil wants, (or requires) and what the Chamber of Deputies, (capital letters please, big'nims) doesn't want, is some more correspondents, (like the *Times*) a few conscientious elective auditors, and a good sound bellot act, then we should see in truth order and progress. These items dashed with sturdy other requisites, too palpable to require particularizing, and a Chamber of Deputies, that are what they ought to be, men of sound common sense, and not logicians who can imagine the sublime grandeur of Niagara by gazing on a glass of *garcas*, would in my opinion help materially to solidify this glorious country, and establish a regime of order and progress.

The prevailing idea of the powers that be seems to be the antiquated maxim of "going to do." They must however drop that, and do do in earnest, and so long as the *Times* correspondent doesn't believe people in high places I hope they will allow him to criticise. If he doesn't do it, somebody else will.

Yours very truly,

VERAX.

THE CRISIS.

On the 30th ult. the stock market report of the *Financial News* had the following comment on Brazilian affairs:—"An ominous gateway, and there was a fresh relapse in Brazilian affairs. We hear that though no real about exists as to the payment of the next coupon, the financial position in Rio is more unsatisfactory than at any time since the establishment of the republic."

Cables from Brazil report "a serious condition of financial and commercial affairs in that country. The troubles begin with the failure of Elias Hermann's several weeks ago with liabilities exceeding \$2,000,000." Other failures and rumors of failures have been received since.

From *Bradstreet's*, New York Oct. 10.

There is one notable feature in the movement of South American funds, which is the new fall in Brazilian funds, so far inexplicable, as the fall in exchange at Rio de Janeiro could not have had so great an influence as to cause such a heavy fall. May be that the uneasiness caused by the *Times* telegrams has been renewed by the arrival of the last mail bringing information about the facts to which those telegrams refer. It is possible that the public, led by the denials, had believed that the situation was better than it is in reality. It is true that the *Times* correspondent painted the picture too black, but it cannot be denied that Brazil is passing at this moment through a trying time which it is urgent to terminate. Of the numerous financial reforms proposed by Mr. Gliceria, only some have been agreed upon by the government and the financial commission of the chamber. But when will they be applied and when will their effects be felt? The matter of finance very properly gives his attention to exchange, whose weakness is one of the principal causes of the present difficulties. Commerce is complaining very much of the increase of imports and above all of the defective regulation of the means of transport, principally on the Central railway. Nobody will deny that the resources of Brazil are abundant and this is what has kept up the credit of the republic abroad, but to profit by its production it is necessary that it should easily and rapidly be thrown on the market. It is to be hoped that the strong complaints which arise from all parts will open the eyes of the government on this question and which it will be obliged to solve without delay.

London correspondence of the *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels*, 5th November.

From *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Oct. 30.**REPORTED NEW LINK TO BRAZIL.**

A report was published in a local paper recently that a new company, to be known as the North American and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, had been organized for the purpose of maintaining a direct steamship service between New York and Rio Janeiro. The company was alleged to have \$5,000,000 capital and to have been heavily subsidized by the Brazilian government. Two steamers, it was said, would also be run on the Amazon river making connections with the Rio line at Para.

But little is known of the reported new service by local agents of steamship lines now running in the Brazilian trade. Representatives of the leading exporting and importing houses here in that trade who would naturally have been approached by any such new company, also stated that they knew nothing of the alleged new enterprise, and the report was generally discredited by them. Almost precisely the same rumor was current about a year ago.

According to steamship agents and exporters, the present condition of our trade with Brazil is not favorable to the establishment of a new steamship line. On account of the present financial situation in Rio, trade has suffered considerably and the steamers now running are securing only small cargoes. The report referred to stated that there is at present no direct line of steamers from New York to Rio Janeiro. As a matter of fact, there are three such services, the Lamport & Holt line, the Slossman line, and the Prince Line. These three lines, it will be recalled, formed a combination last spring for the allotting of sailing times and the maintenance of rates, but while the latter have been advanced on several occasions local agents claim that the condition of the business is far from satisfactory.

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Professor Alexander, lately arrived in this city to alleviate sufferers from HARD and SOFT CORNS, also from ingrowing nails, guarantees the above without pain or loss of blood, extracting the roots of the same.

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Persons with ingrowing nails can be cured immediately without the slightest pain during or after the operation.

The professor has a special remedy for curing head-aches; it needs only inhaling to be cured.

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Professor Alexander has for sale a specially prepared gargle to take away bad breath as well as for cleaning teeth; also a tonic for cleansing the head of scurf and developing the growth of the hair and softening the same.

The money will be returned to those who, after buying any of the above named preparations, do not obtain results in 24 hours.

The Extraction of each corn lasts one minute, and other operations five minutes.

Professor Alexander has arrived here after an extensive tour in Europe, Australia, Africa, Central America, Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentine Republic and Uruguay and is now for the second time in Brazil.

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Consultations free.

TESTIMONIALS

Professor Alexander Parodi.

This expert and active dentist who is now visiting us, in order to exercise his profession, extracted yesterday in the public thoroughfare a large number of teeth from poor people, who greatly praise his skill.

The professor having been informed that our editor was suffering from rheumatism in his left hand, kindly offered him a bottle of his remedy which has radically cured him in 24 hours.

To the people of São Paulo we recommend the beneficial services of this benefactor of humanity.

(From the "Pequena" of Minas.)

I hereby certify that Professor Alexander Parodi extracted from a poor sick person, sent by me, the first lower molar which was carious and producing a fistula.

I also certify that a quarter of an hour after, the same person presented herself at the Santa Casa hospital of this city and showed me the tooth, saying that she suffered no pain whatever.

The above being the truth, I have certified it as requested.

DR. PEDRO JOSÉ DA SILVA.

Ouro Preto, 19th March, 1896.

I, the undersigned, suffered for 5 years from rheumatism, which lately has attacked my right arm,

and for more than a year gave me great pain in the joints, causing my arm to waste, in spite of the remedies which my physicians had administered; now I got so discouraged that I had lost every hope of ever regaining my health.

Fortunately I applied to Professor Alexander, who appeared in this city as if sent by Providence; after my being examined by him, the professor restored my confidence.

Although I am not yet re-established, I have experienced great relief through the remedy applied during the few days of his stay here, being now able to move my arm, and I have every hope of getting well by continuing to make use of his remedy.

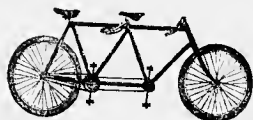
As this distinguished professional is leaving to-day for Montevideo, on account of his having sold all his formulas to the able chemist, Mr. Francisco de Paula Calveas, his worthy pupil, with whom he left full instructions for the continuation of the treatment, and refusing to accept any remuneration for either his work or his remedies, I cannot refrain from publicly expressing my gratitude to this humanitarian representative of science who did so much to alleviate the suffering.

May it please him, therefore, to accept a parting embrace from one who forever will remain his grateful friend.

Porto Alegre, 24 November 1894.

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Honorary Captain of the Army.

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Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

— The Uruguayan government has forbidden vessels to leave port after 6 p. m., to prevent the shipment of arms to the revolutionists by the Uruguay river.

— An Avuncion telegram of the 27th announces a mutiny in the artillery barracks in that capital. Only 22 soldiers were implicated and these were promptly overcome and arrested.

— The *Nacional*, a blanco paper published in Montevideo, says that Commandant Carrasco with a thousand soldiers had revolted in Mello, and had burned the residence of Zaballa, a brother-in-law of General Muniz.

— Ex-President Herrera of Uruguay has been very ill. A telegram of the 25th ult. reported him better, however, and said that "he is incited by the bad food which had been given to him." Is this a polite way of saying that he had been given a glut of himself?

— The political ostrich is again in evidence. The Uruguayan government has assumed control of telegraph dispatches, and we are to be favored with just such news as the wisecracks in Montevideo think suitable for our needs. A Sunday's dispatch says the embargo has been removed.

— We deeply regret to note the death of Mr. Michael Dinneen, for seven years editor of the Buenos Aires *Southern Cross*, which occurred at his sister's residence near Baul, Ireland, on 4th October. He was a thorough Irishman and a staunch advocate of Irish interests in Argentina, where he had many devoted friends.

— A Montevideo telegram of the 25th ult. stated that Aparicio Saravia had inaugurated that long anticipated "blanco" revolution. He was reported to be in the department of Cerro Largo at the head of a large body of armed men. On the following day reports were received of some slight encounters with the regular troops, but the results were not given.

— During last year 2,300,000 persons attended the different theatres of the city, and expended the sum of \$6,500,000 in tickets, of which sum \$1,650,000 went to the Opera House. With such a theatre-going public as we have in Buenos Aires there seems to be no necessity for municipal subscriptions, such as are granted in many European cities. — *Buenos Aires Herald.*

— A prominent railway man from Rosario called at the *Herald* office yesterday and said that he had been all over Santa Fé and that the wheat crop was in places nearly destroyed by the locusts, but on the whole a good deal more than half a crop would be realized. With the prevailing high prices this would mean a large amount of money for the province of Santa Fé from the year's wheat crop. — *Buenos Aires Herald.*

— An important "blanco" chief now in Buenos Aires says that the revolution in Uruguay is more important than the government considers it advisable to confess. The plan was for the rising to occur on the 29th ult. but Aparicio Saravia anticipated this date, perhaps because he could no longer conceal his preparations. The leaders of the revolutionists are Saravia in Cerro Largo, Rocha Mena in the north and Nunez in the west.

— The machinery for the new cotton mill to be built in Tucuman is expected out from England very soon. The cost of the plant in question will be about \$500,000 gold and when completed will give employment to hundreds of people. American business men may visit the country but English capitalists buy up the concessions and develop the national resources. With her industries of sugar, tobacco and cotton, Tucuman will some day become one of the wealthiest provinces in the nation. — *Buenos Aires Herald.*

— A contemporary publishes another curious case of how justice is not administered. A certain syndic was charged, together with a notary to take an inventory of certain goods to be enlarged. A year passed, but the syndic found no time to carry out the judge's order. He collected, however, \$4000 as his honorarium and then resigned. Another syndic was appointed. The second one found no time either to make the inventory, and, after presenting a few writings, collected his fees, \$2500, and resigned. Then a third syndic was found to agreeable. The end will be that neither creditor nor debtor will have funds to pay the syndic's fees. — *Times*, Buenos Aires.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.—
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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 1ST, 1896.

THE revolutionary outbreak in Uruguay can not be said to be a surprise. The discontent in that country has been steadily growing, and although the chances of a successful revolt have been steadily diminishing with the increasing strength of the military elements at the capital and the extension of the railways, it has been apparent for some time that a rising could not be long deferred. And, much as we object to these armed conflicts, with their savage incidents and wanton destruction of life and property, we can not see what other course could be pursued. The unscrupulous character of the governments which have ruled Uruguay for years, their arbitrary methods, dishonesty, venality, incapacity, and extravagance, and the utter futility of seeking redress through elections and appeals to the courts, leave no other recourse open. In fact, revolution is the only recourse which the Latin-American has against a tyrannical government. Uruguay has been ruled for many years by the *colorado* party, and the *blancos* have been almost completely shut out of all participation in public affairs, although they represent perhaps much more than half of the wealth and intelligence of the country. The *colorados* however were backed by the influence and support of Brazil and having the treasury and army on their side they have managed to keep themselves in power. It is probable, let us say, that the *blancos* would govern just as arbitrarily and unscrupulously were they to return to power, and for this reason many good men will hold aloof, preferring to beat the "ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of." And yet bad as the prospect is, there is really no other road to good government. Free elections are unknown and the heavy hand of irresponsible authority is felt everywhere. If the people become restless they are delivered over to the savage restraint of a military force which has no sympathy whatever with free government and civil rights. The problem for some time has been how long the *blancos* could submit to an arbitrary exclusion from participation in public affairs, and how long the people would submit to extortion and misgovernment. There is no fairer country on this continent than Uruguay and almost every foot of its territory ought to be occupied and cultivated. Its climate is unsurpassed and its fertility is beyond description. No country in South America possesses better advantages for trade and industry, and yet through corruption and misgovernment it has been brought to the verge of bankruptcy, its commerce has been ruined, its industries strangled and its people driven to seek in revolution the relief which ought to be afforded them by law and the orderly processes of civil government. It may be that the sentiment of the world will be against this revolutionary attempt, but from those who know how grossly Uruguay has been misgoverned there will surely come many a word of excuse and sympathy.

When the affairs of a nation are going wrong, temporary expedients may arrest the downward movement and may even produce a momentary revival of prosperity, but no real and permanent improvement can be secured until the causes are discovered and corrected. And this fact is just as applicable here in Brazil as in any other part of the

world. For a long time, Brazil has clearly been losing ground, although her population has been increasing and productions in some respects have been augmented. It is true that some new industries have been created, but an exotic industry which increases the costs of living to the many in order to furnish profits and work to the few, can not be said to be a true element of progress. It diminishes the distributed wealth of a people and thus weakens the nation. In the crisis through which Brazil is now passing, there must be some primary causes which require removal, and it would be good policy for the legislator to give them a little thoughtful study. He can improve the present situation by selling the state railways and by withdrawing a considerable amount of paper money from circulation, but when the money is spent the old evils will again make themselves felt and the country will again drift into difficulties. This may be considered inevitable. The true policy then is to supplement the urgent measures by such others as will permanently improve the economic condition of the country and secure it against a return of the crisis. To do this many reforms will be required. Unproductive expenditures, of which those on the army and navy are good illustrations, must be cut down to the lowest possible figure, the army of public officials must be reduced, and the natural productive resources of the country must be developed. And in this last is the golden key which will open the door to national prosperity. It is not because of the lack of labor, but because of antipathy to labor, that the country is not prosperous. With a population of fourteen to fifteen millions, but few of whom are property-owners, there must be a large laboring element. If this element could be utilized, it would be more than sufficient to meet all present requirements, and would provide an available surplus for every possible extension in agriculture. Why not try, then, to bring this dormant laboring population into active participation in the development of the country? Why not offer homesteads from the public lands to actual settlers? Why not divide up the abandoned, or unprofitable estates into small holdings and sell them to the small farmers on easy terms? Why not lower transportation charges and encourage the cultivation of food products near the large cities? One great drawback to the country is its dependence upon foreigners for the food it requires for daily consumption—beef, bread, maize, rice, potatoes, butter, cheese, and many other articles which could easily be produced within its own limits. The production of such articles would give profitable employment to thousands who now have nothing to do, and it would help to improve the foreign trade balances. An idle people can not be a great and prosperous people. Let the legislator try, then, to encourage home production, not by protective duties which rob the many to benefit the few, but by stimulating the ambition of the poor to become small proprietors and producers.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 31.—Senate.—Senator Justo Chermont introduced a bill declaring that a congressional term commences on the 1st of January of the first year of the existence of the respective congress and expires on the 31st of December of the 3rd year. The senate discussed political affairs in Plenary and voted bills for the following purposes:—for recognizing the official character of examinations at the Pelotas Veterinary School, Juiz de Fora Commercial Academy and similar institutions of learning (3rd discussion); for exempting from duty refined petroleum imported by the Companhia Internacional de Maranhão (2nd discussion); for restraining civilians from wearing caps, emblems and gold lace, such as are worn in the army, navy and national guard (1st discussion). Several private bills were also voted and the bill on holidays and that on martial law were rejected.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber voted on the amendments to the budget of industry, some of which were adopted. The process of voting on the senate's amendments to the budget of the department of finance was commenced but not concluded, for several deputies having absented themselves, the house was left without a quorum. The chamber discussed the bill on the reorganization of military schools.

Nov. 3.—Senate.—The bill exempting from duty the petroleum imported by the Companhia Internacional de Maranhão passed in 3rd discussion by a vote of 25 to 11. The senate discussed the bill prohibiting the appointment of foreigners to public offices.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—On motion of Deputy Ezequiel Coelho the divorce bill reported by the minority of the committee on the constitution was put to the vote, being rejected by a vote of 75 to 45. In the vote on the appropriation for arrears of pay to officers who had been illegally retired from the service by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, the amount was reduced to the sum required for paying Gen. Almeida Barreto, who has a judicial decision in his favor. The vote on the senate's amendments to the budget

of the department of finance was concluded. The bill for a custom house at Livramento and a deficiency appropriation of 70,000\$ for the department of industry were voted in 3rd discussion and the bill for chartering the Buena Auxiliadora Servidores da Nação in 1st discussion. The chamber discussed the bill for reorganizing military schools. The bill prohibiting the appointment of foreigners to public offices was recommitted. The senate discussed political affairs in Plenary and the bill for revising the draft of the civil code.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber of deputies discussed political affairs in Plenary and the bill for reorganizing military schools.

Nov. 5.—Senate.—The senate voted bills for the following purposes:—for revising the draft of the civil code (3rd discussion); for fixing the rates of the commencement and close of the congressional term (1st discussion); for organizing the clerical service of the supreme military court (2nd discussion). It also voted an amendment to the bill ratifying the treaty with Japan.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber called attention to the seriousness of the deputies in the performance of their legislative duties. The chamber discussed affairs in Plenary and the bill on military schools. There were voted several amendments to the bill from the senate in elections.

Nov. 6.—Senate.—Senator Justo Chermont introduced a bill asking an appropriation of 1,000,000\$ for enabling Brazil to take part in the international exposition in 1900.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber discussed political affairs in Plenary and the bill on the reorganization of military schools.

Nov. 7.—Senate.—The senate discussed political affairs in Plenary. The bill on the Brazil Coast Southern Railway Co. was voted in 3rd discussion and there was adopted a motion to require what sums had been expended in causing Brazil to be represented at the Paris exhibition in 1889 and the Chicago exhibition in 1893.

Nov. 9.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the amendment to the general revenue bill, the bill for reorganizing military schools and the recent election in Maranhão.

Nov. 10.—Senate.—The senate adopted a resolution extending the congressional session to the 30th inst. and voted in 2nd discussion, with amendments, the budget of the department of justice and interior.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber discussed the resolution for extending the session to the 30th, the recent elections in Maranhão and the strike on the Bahia-Minas railway. The work of voting on the amendments to the general revenue bill was commenced.

Nov. 11.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the bill granting leave of absence for 12 months to Dr. Afonso de Gouveia. The resolution for extending the session to the 30th was adopted and the work of voting on the amendments to the general revenue bill was concluded.

Nov. 12.—Senate.—The senate discussed political affairs in Amazonas.

Nov. 13.—Senate.—The senate discussed the bill for a railway from Sapopemba to the island of Governador and voted in 3rd discussion, with amendments, the budget of the department of justice and interior.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber discussed the amendments to the bill on agricultural labor contracts.

Nov. 14.—Senate.—The bill on a railway from Sapopemba to the island of Governador was voted in 2nd discussion with amendments. On motion of Senator Quintino Bocayana there was appointed a committee to call on the Vice-President and assure him of the support and solidarity of the senate.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber appointed a committee to call on the Vice-President.

Nov. 16.—Briso de Lauroia stated that the senate had not yet received from the government information for which it had asked on the 6th of October.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—There were voted bills for the following purposes:—for authorizing the government to make the necessary expenditures for executing the law for the reorganization of the judicial service (2nd discussion); for chartering the Buena Auxiliadora Servidores da Nação (2nd discussion); for exempting from duty machinery imported for the Maranhão water works (2nd discussion).

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The São Paulo chief of police was at Bananal last week to reinstate the deposed *juiz de direito*.

—Some days ago at Imperatriz, Minas Geraes, an unsuccessful attempt was made to depose the district judge.

—The Italian consul at São Paulo, Count Bichanteau, has been promoted to be consul-general at Montevideo.

—It is announced by cable that the United States government has appointed Mr. Frank Hill to be consul at Santos, state of São Paulo.

—The S. Paulo legislature has voted 100,000\$ for expenses connected with the national congress of medicine and surgery which is to meet in that city in October 1897.

—Major Felisio de Brito, commander of the reinforcements sent against Antonio Conselheiro, telegraphed from Cuiabá that Conselheiro's followers occupy an impregnable position at Cuiabá and that they fight with desperation. He says that in the fight on the 21st ult. the regular troops were so roughly handled that they will not be able to undertake new operations for some time. Their loss in wounded was 26 and in killed 12, as was at first stated.

—Telegrams from Bahia of the 24th ult. report that Antonio Conselheiro at the head of 700 men surprised the regular troops sent against him, but was repulsed with the loss of 112 killed. The regular troops, it is stated, then fell back to await reinforcements. Their loss is said to be one ensign and 8 men killed and 12 wounded. A reinforcement of 70 regulars, a piece of artillery and 200 policemen was at once sent from Bahia and the telegrams state that the battalions stationed in Sergipe and Alagoas would also furnish contingents. Conselheiro is reported to have 3,000 armed followers. The report sounds as though it originated in Havana.

—There have recently been many cases of horse-stealing in the vicinity of S. José do Rio Preto. There is supposed to be a regularly organized band of horse-thieves operating in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes.

—The *Ver do Porto* of Sorocaba, São Paulo, is again in trouble and is threatened with assault. If the "Voice of the People" is not permitted to express itself without danger from assault, then the republic might as well close its eyes.

—On the 23rd ult. ten Indian colonists on the plantation of Sr. Carlos Bellumini, situated about two leagues from Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, murdered and attacked that planter's son, leaving him as dead. The murderers were afterwards arrested and confined in jail at Rio de Janeiro.

—The severe storm which visited this coast on the 23rd ult. caused considerable damage, particularly in the state of São Paulo. At Santos the shop *Julin* was wrecked on the Barra beach, instantly without loss of life, and the Cubatão bridge was likewise down. The latter accident occasioned considerable inconvenience in the Santos, as this bridge gives admission to the cattle driven into Santos for its beef supply, and until restored there will be no slight difficulty in supplying the market.

—A Pyrenaeus (Gowaz) letter of October 30th published in the *São Paulo Minas* of the 26th ult. says that the district judge of that comarca has devoted himself arduously to the precepts of orthodox philosophy that he has become a victim of neurasthenia and is now suffering from cerebral delusions. One of his delusions is that known as the mania of exalted position (*grandeza*). It is said that he is promoting various imaginary processes against his enemies. It may be, however, that these changes are made by some interested party.

—The *Diário Popular*, of São Paulo, relates the following story. On the Monongahela plantation at Itararé resides a man named João Santos who occasionally hunts tigers when they become destructive in that region. Lately they had become so numerous and had killed considerable losses were suffered on the plantations in the killing of sheep and hogs. José dos Santos happened to be absent, however, but his son João, aged 15 years, undertook to kill the tiger. He took two companions, grown men, a double-barreled shot-gun and some dogs. After a time the dogs found the tiger's den—a large hole among the rocks—and the boy prepared to go in. His companions refused to go with him, and took refuge in trees. The plucky boy then coolly crept into the den with his shot-gun and a lighted candle. Some distance in the cave branched and in the deeper branch he found the tiger. The floor of the cave was covered with the remains of the sheep and hogs which had been carried in. Setting down his candle, the boy took deliberate aim and fired at the animal, but missed. The explosion put out his candle and the boy was left in total darkness. Hearing the report the dogs rushed in and met the tiger rushing out, whereupon a savage fight ensued in the outer cave. The boy felt his way to the place and tried to shoot the animal with his second barrel, but the candle did not explode. The tiger then tried to get at him, but was hindered by the dogs long enough to enable the boy to put a fresh cap on his gun, and then taking careful aim he succeeded in killing the infuriated beast.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The attempt to murder Silveira Martins at Uruguayana has excited much discussion in the press.

The liberal and federalist parties have organized their tickets of candidates for congress. At a meeting of members of the Catholic party resolutions were passed denouncing the government of João de Castilhos.

The customs receipts continue to decrease at Porto Alegre.

In that city on the night of the 25th a tailor's shop on Rua dos Andrades was destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at 135,000\$.

The castilhos accuse the Rio Grande federalists of aiding the revolutionary movement in Uruguay. It is supposed, however, that the object of the accusation is to furnish a pretext for arbitrary measures that will prevent Castilhos' adversaries from taking part in the congressional elections. Although he took the precaution of excluding 30,000 federalist voters from registration, he is still afraid that they may succeed in electing some of their candidates.

Torquato Severo, who was reported to be with Aparicio Saavedra in Uruguay, is now said to be at D. Pedro in Rio Grande.

The estimated cost of the government house that Castilhos is building at Porto Alegre is 600,000\$, that of the penitentiary 750,000\$, and that of the revenue station 450,000\$.

The customs receipts at the port of Rio Grande amounted in the ten months from January to October, inclusive, to 6,057,750\$87, against 7,444,394\$687 in the corresponding period of 1895.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Orders have been given for the acceptance of amendments at the Central station in this city up to 3 p. m.

—It is said that a third track is to be laid on the Central line for a short distance to accommodate the suburban traffic.

—It is said that great prejudices were raised by the recent strike on the Bahia e Minas line. The Minas state government took steps at once to protect the company's property, but in Bahia the strikers were allowed to have their own way. A considerable quantity of coffee was thus blocked on the line, and ships were prevented from realizing the high prices then ruling.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of yesterday says that Marshal Jardim left 3,300,000\$ in unpaid conferred accounts, besides owing about 1,500,000\$ for other supplies, besides received. In addition to this the road will have not less than 3,000,000\$ in pay to Messrs. Haught & Biehn before the end of the year. The *Jornal* also says that important discrepancies have been discovered in the books.

of \$5,491,507.320. Why should ministers be allowed to spend money without a definite appropriation?

— A London telegram in this morning's *Journal do Commercio* says that the reported authorization for the Brazilian government to contract a foreign loan has created a very bad impression there. He says a loan could not be floated except on very unfavorable terms, and advises that Brazil should first make good her promises about economies.

without buyers, or sellers, on the market.

June 29.—"The Banco Republica and the Loan and River Plate Bank were officially at 84, at which all the other banks were quoted. The market, however, was short. After the close of the afternoon, was firm. In the morning business was reported at 8 1/2, in other sterling, but only for the London market. The market for the Argentine and the North ports, under which rates advanced to 8 1/2—8 1/4 for other sterling, with 8 3/4 for cotton business. About 10 o'clock the market for money was reported as follows:—description—appeared at 8 1/2, and even at 8 1/4 it was not wanted, but later the tone recovered, and at the close all the banks were quoted at 8 1/2, and 8 1/4 for other sterling. On the export the possible effect, on the exchange market, if the leasing of the Central Railway was effected, showing how immediately speculation was affected, was reported as very different. It was reported the extremes of 8 1/2—8 3/4 for bank and 8 1/2—8 3/4 for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the market at 293/00.

Br str <i>Belucia</i>	32,87
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per kilogramme for American and 900-1\$500 for

..... Dimmesdale
..... Pemoasand
..... Cardiff
..... 26 Sept
..... 16 Oct.

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Ariz</i>	<i>Par</i>	<i>Last cit.</i>
10,000,000\$	Alianza.....	200\$	— Aug. 95
6,000,000	Bizari Industrial.....	200	66roo — Aug. 95
5,000,000	Cañero.....	700	1000 — Jan. 95
6,000,000	Confianza Industrial.....	200	600 — Oct. 94
5,000	D. Isabel.....	60	4000 — Jan. 95
2,000,000	Industrial Mexicana.....	200	1000 — Feb. 95
1,500,000	Manufactura Fumicenne.....	300	800 — Mar. 95
1,000,000	Perpetuallana.....	300	800 — Mar. 95
5,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcántara.....	300	800 — July 1895
360,000	Santa Luza.....	500	800 — July 95

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"Agreeable to the palate."
"Exceptionally efficacious."

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1. I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the *Nectandra Amara* accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of *Nectandra Amara*. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations of the success of your remedy.—Havre, April 1st, 1891.—L. B. de MIRANDA.

2. On board I gave some of the *Nectandra Amara* wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Homero Ottoni who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the passengers Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*; and asking him for a Testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Guaratinguetá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in case of gastric intestinal complaints with very good results.

Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Ajmôrê, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA MAGALHÃES.

3. Santos, 25th December 1894. I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure to inform you of the splendid results obtained on board the *s/s Aquitaine* on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some *Nectandra Amara*, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established.

Still more: my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some *Nectandra* in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc. ERNANI PINTO.

4. Pernambuco, on board *s/s Aglaos*, 17th January 1895.

It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage.

I took some of your medicine with a very good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefited, like myself, by the use of that medicine.

I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO FERREIRA DE MORAES.

5. Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which I gave to companions for sea-sickness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always indisposed when in travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I well remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples for any one who loses 20 years in the drug business has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in our business, I am, yours truly,—JOSE CESAR DE MATTOS.

Rua Augusta n. 265.

6. Santo Thirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bento de Miranda.—My dear Sir:—I arrived here, after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th of February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pills and tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully presented me. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSÉ J. PEREIRA BORGES.

N. B.—The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journeys, as he will find it very beneficial.

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The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure and in the act of going on board, and in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions, the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

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